Listing of the Claims:

The following is a complete listing of all the claims in the application, with an indication of the status of each:

1. (Currently amended) A method for the ~~cost-effective~~ production of dense fire-resistant moldings from fibrous materials consisting of wood fibers or other lignocellulosic fibrous materials or particles ~~("fibrous materials" below)~~, in which,

the fibrous materials are supplied in a stream of air ~~in the dry method~~,

inorganic materials ~~("water glass" below)~~ based on potassium and/or sodium silicates are added to the fibrous materials at a mixing temperature of 30°C-95°C to form a mixture, and

~~in which~~ a fiber mat ~~fibrous nonwoven~~ is formed from said ~~this~~ mixture, and is compressed in a hot press and is cured in a closed press in the compressed state at a temperature above 80°C, characterized in that the mixture is compressed to a density of 350 kg/m^3 -1250 kg/m^3 and in that at least part of the total amount added of said inorganic materials is added to a raw material from which said fibrous material is derived either before or during the defibering process or into a transport element of a defibering apparatus~~is cured in a closed press in the compressed state at a temperature above 80°C~~.

2. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized by a mixing temperature of 40°C-75°C.

3. (Currently amended) A method for the ~~cost-effective~~ production of dense fire-resistant moldings from fibrous materials consisting of wood fibers or other lignocellulosic fibrous materials or particles ~~("fibrous materials" below)~~, in which, under a water vapor atmosphere, inorganic substances ~~("water glass" below)~~ based on potassium and/or sodium silicates are added to the fibrous materials at a mixing temperature of 105°C-180°C, and in which a fiber mat ~~fibrous nonwoven~~ is formed from this mixture, is compressed to a density of 350 kg/m^3 -1250 kg/m^3, and is cured in a closed press in the compressed state at a temperature above 80°C.

4. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 3, characterized by a mixing

temperature of 110°C-150°C.

5. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the fiber mat ~~fibrous nonwoven~~ to be compressed has a fiber moisture < 25%.

6. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the inorganic materials are ~~water glass is~~ added to the fibrous materials in an amount of 5%-40%~~, preferably 10%-30%~~, based on absolutely dry fibrous materials.

7. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that at least a proportion of the total quantity of inorganic materials ~~water glass~~ to be added is added to ~~the~~ chips intended for the production of the fibrous materials before and/or after their defibering.

8. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said at least a part of ~~characterized in that~~ the inorganic materials added to said raw material is ~~water glass is~~ fed directly into a ~~the~~ cooking process which disintegrates ~~disintegrating~~ the fibrous materials or into a transport element of a refiner for defibering ~~the~~ chips which serve as said raw material.

9. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the mixture of fibrous materials and inorganic materials is created using inorganic materials in combination with one or more of fillers, pigments, and wetting agents ~~characterized by the use of a water-glass adhesive~~.

10. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that, for the purpose of faster curing, ~~conventional additives~~ auxiliary and active substances are added to the inorganic materials ~~water glass~~ before or after its addition to the fibrous materials.

11. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that the auxiliary and active substances consist of acid formers.

12. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 11, characterized in that the auxiliary and active substances ~~used~~ are carbon dioxide formers.

13. (New) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the inorganic materials are added to the fibrous materials in an amount of 10-30% based on absolutely dry fibrous materials.

14. (New) The method as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the fiber mat to be compressed has a fiber moisture of < 25%.

15. (New) The method as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the inorganic substances are added to the fibrous materials in an amount of 5%-40% based on absolutely dry fibrous materials.

16. (New) The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the inorganic substances are added to the fibrous materials in an amount of 10-30% based on absolutely dry fibrous materials.

17. (New) The method as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that at least a proportion of the total quantity of inorganic substances to be added is added to chips intended for the production of the fibrous materials before and/or after their defibering.

18. (New) The method as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that at least part of the total amount added of said inorganic substances is added to a raw material from which said fibrous material is derived either before or during the defibering process or into a transport element of a defibering apparatus.

19. (New) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein one or more of fillers, pigments, and wetting agents are added to said fibrous materials in combination with said inorganic substances.

20. (New) The method as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that, for the

purpose of faster curing, auxiliary and active substances are added to the inorganic substances before or after its addition to the fibrous materials.